Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1805. [No. 1319.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 10.

CANDLES.

The Subscribers have received a consignment of 100 boxes of Mould CANDLES, the quality of which is stated to be extraordinary
For sale by
Robert T. Hooe, & Co.

☞ Who wish to draw on Boston, for a few thousand Dollars at short sight.

May 16. eotf

JAMES SANDERSON

has received, in addition to his late general supplies, which he will sell, by the quantity, very low, and on liberal credit;

10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy

4 puncheons second proof Antigua Rum.
20 barrels New England ditto.
5 pipes particular Teneriffe Wine.
12 half pipes do. do. do.
25 cases claret, 2 and half dozen in each.
6 boxes best London Mustard, 15 dozen each.
6 do. do. Double Gloucester Cheese.
20 hogsheads Black Quart Bottles.

ALSO,

28 hogsheads Virginia TOBACCO now in store.

May 31. d

Mandeville & Jamesson

Are now landing, and offer for Sale,
10 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum.
10 hogsheads Barbadoes Molasses.
8 hogsheads St. Croix Sugars.
English F and FF Gunpowder.
Philadelphia Loaf Sugars.
Patent Shot and Bar-Lead.

May 29. d

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS ON HAND,
which he will dispose of on terms advantageous to the purchasers, for cash or notes,
The following Articles, viz.
Superfine and second cloths
Kerseymeres and swandown
Bearskins and fearnoughts
Durants and calimancoes
Bombazets and wildbores
Common and boil'd camblets
Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery
English extra long silk gloves
Silk twist and thread
Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marseilles
Laces, edgings and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peelong and silk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambrick muslins
India Jaconet do.
Fustians, buckram &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk silk and cotton slings.

January 7. d

For Freight or Charter,

The fine strong Ship
CORDELIA,
Burthen 253 tons, entirely new,
A. Williston, master; now daily expected at this port.

JOHN G. LADD.

June 10. d

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

THE SLOOP
POLLY, of Boston,
Burthen about 350 barrels, apply to Captain HEWES, on board at Hartshorne's wharf, or to
John G. Ladd.

June 10. d.

JUST RECEIVED,

by the Norfolk packet, captain JOHNSTON,
160 *bags Fine Liverpool SALT.*
A few tierces STONE-LIME, FOR SALE.
William Hodgson.

June 8. d.

IRISH LINENS.

WILLIAM LADD
Has imported from DUBLIN, (via New-York)
a small invoice of
IRISH LINENS,
Which are well assorted; and will be sold low for cash or on short credit.

June 5.

To be Rented, for One Year,

(By the Subscribers)
A valuable Merchant-Mill, near the Little Falls of Potomac, with three pair French Burr Mill-stones, and every necessary machine complete for manufacturing flour, to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible. Also,
A Brewery, Granary, Millers' and Brewers, Houses, Coopers Shops, &c. For terms apply to *Edmund I. Lee, esq.* in Alexandria.

Wm. HERBERT,
R. B. LEE,
Thos. SWANN,
Wm. B. PAGE, } *Trustees of Philip R. Fendall, deceased.*

May 7. eodtf.

GERMAN LINENS.

THE subscribers have received by the ship Hero, captain Cole, from Bremen, and offer for sale, on reasonable terms, for approved negociable paper;
—AN ASSORTMENT OF—
GERMAN LINENS.
—THEY HAVE LIKEWISE—
WINDOW GLASS,
of various sizes.

R. T. Hooe, & co.

May 23. edtf

THE SUBSCRIBER,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Washington Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.
—A SUPPLY OF—
Fresh teas, particularly selected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hhds. St. Croix and St. Martins sugar,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump sugars.
Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,
Cognac brandy,
Holland gin,
Whiskey and
New England rum,
Choice old Madeira,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and
Port, } WINES.
Claret in cases,
20 Boxes fresh muscatel raisins,
Very best chocolate,
Dixon's best mustard,
Sallad oil, &c.

With a general assortment of groceries as usual.

The whole of which are of a superior quality, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14. d

Just received and for Sale,
By LAWRASON AND FOWLE,
5 bales Beerboon Gurrahs, of the first quality, entitled to Debenture.
25 boxes fresh Chocolate.

Also,

A quantity of first and second quality Russia and Ravens Duck.

May 28. d

20 puncheons Jamaica RUM,

LAST YEAR'S CROP,
Just received and for Sale on reasonable terms.

John & Thos. Vowell.

May 9. d

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY
THE SUBSCRIBER,
First and second quality Russia Duck
Short Yellow Nankeens
India Cottons
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson, and } *FRESH TEAS.*
Souchong
Burlington Pork
Whiskey and
300 bushels St. Kitts Salt.

DANIEL MURGATROYD.

May 6. d

NOW LANDING
From the brig Maria, captain Carew, and for Sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE,
3000 pieces first chop yellow Nankeens } *Entitled to Debenture.*
10 chests hyson & hyson skin TEAS }
5 boxes China Bowles, containing 250 bowles each, and will be sold at 30 dollars per box.
20 casks fresh Malaga Raisins
2 pipes 4th proof Barcelona Brandy.

Also in store, just received,

10 chests Young Hyson, } TEAS,
9 do. Hyson Skin, } of the latest importation.
2 do. Souchong, }
6 bales Beerboon Gurrahs, of the first quality
50 lbs. Nutmegs and Cloves
70 bolts first and second quality Russia Duck
50 do. ditto Ravens do.
70 do. ditto heavy Ravens do. particularly made for ships' top-gallant and crafts sails.
4 pipes choice old Cogniac Brandy
1 half pipe do. particular Madeira Wine
4 pipes Holland Gin
Retailing Molasses
60 barrels No. 1 and 2 Beef } Boston inspection.
20 do. Pork }
3 casks Sperm. Oil for lamps
40 boxes mould and dipt Candles
50 do. brown Soap
20 boxes fresh Chocolate
10 do Bristol Fig-blue
3 casks Glauber Salts
1 trunk Ladies Morocco shoes
1 ditto Morocco pocket books
Cotton and Morocco Suspenders.

May 9. d.

TUNIS CRAVEN,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
An elegant assortment of goods, selected from the latest importations, in Philadelphia and Baltimore.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloths and cassimeres,
Cotton cassimeres,
White and coloured jeans, nankeens and fustians,
Long and short nankeens,
Blue do.
White and coloured marseilles,
Waistcoating,
4-4 7-8, Irish linens, long lawns,
4-4 7-8, Shirting cotton,
Irish and Flanders sheeting,
Plattillas,
Brittanias,
Silesias,
Silk, cotton and thread hosiery,
Diaper table cloths,
Napkins,
Chintz callicoes and coloured cambricks,
Dimities,
6-4 9-8, Cambrick muslins,
India, book, jaconet and mull mull, muslins,
Colonade and crossbarred striped cambrick ditto,
Lace,
6-4, Lace shawls,
Long ditto,
Super brocaded do.
English and French silk gloves,
Kid ditto,
Pic nic mitts,
English split straw bonnets,
Madrass and bandanna handkerchiefs,
Baftas,
Mammodies,
Gurrahs, &c. &c.

All of which he has determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

May 26. d

MAP OF VIRGINIA.

GENTLEMEN holding subscription papers to the MAP OF VIRGINIA, are particularly requested to return them by mail (if no private opportunity should immediately offer) to the subscriber, in Petersburg, with the subscription money received. The work is now in the hands of the engraver, and will be completed as early as possible.

The proprietors, in order to render this work the more valuable, have laid down the whole of the state of Ohio, instead of a part, as formerly advertised. The view of Richmond, taken by Mr. Bossler, the person engaged to engrave the Map, is acknowledged to be a correct and interesting landscape, and will add much to the elegance and utility of the work.

WILLIAM PRENTIS.

Petersburg, June 3, 1805.

☞ The manuscript draft is now exhibited at the City Tavern; where gentlemen wishing to patronize the work, and secure to themselves a correct geographical knowledge of the state, are respectfully invited to examine its merits.

The Subscription Books will be kept open for a few days

By Wm. DAVIS.

Alex. June 13. d

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment of a note of hand, given by me, to George Deagan, for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, as I have already paid the same, and am determined not to pay it again, unless compelled to do so by law.

John Chafeline.

June 13. 3t

WANTED,

A *young man of good character*, and acquainted with business. Apply to the Printer.

June 10. d.

Wants a Place, in a Store,

A young man, pretty well acquainted with business. Enquire of the Printer. May 28.

Just Received,
By Schr. Hiland, from Cape Francois,
Excellent fresh Oranges and Limes;
FOR SALE, BY
ABEL WILLIS.

June 4. 6t

Sixty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Wilkes county, North Carolina,
Two NEGRO-MEN, viz.

BEN, a stout made, yellow man, 35 years of age; was purchased of John Linton, of Dumfries.

SAM—is a stout made black man, 35 years of age—his cloathing was of coarse store cloths. He was purchased of Mr. Jacobs, of Dumfries.

The above reward will be paid if secured so that we get them again, or in proportion for either.

ABNER WILBORN,
JOHN BROWN.

June 1. 1aw3w*

N. B. They ran away on the 25th of March last.

Musical Instrument & Cabinet MANUFACTORY,

In Prince, near Water street, ALEXANDRIA,
By JOHN SELLERS;

WHO begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria and the adjacent towns and country, that he builds and repairs church, chamber, and barrel Organs; also makes and repairs Harpsichords, Piano Fortes, organized and plain, and has on hand, for sale, Violins, Flutes, Files, Reeds, Strings, &c. an assortment of Music, consisting of Songs, Sonatas, Duets, instructions for the different instruments. He also offers his services for tuning the above instruments on reasonable terms. Any orders left at the above place will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ A steady Cabinet Maker, being a good workman, will meet with encouragement by applying at the above place.

May 6. d3t. 1aw

BATTLE OF MARENGO.

FROM DE CRUISOEUIL'S REVOLUTIONARY ANNALS.

Bonaparte had performed in less than one month what he had promised to effect in two. On the 2nd day of June, he entered Milan, caused the *Te deum* of victory to be sung in the churches of that city, and re-organized the Cisalpine Republic. The Lombards were struck with amazement; the news of his arrival in Italy had reached them but twenty-four hours before. The correspondence of the Austrian general, seized at Pavia, had apprized the first consul of the melancholy fate of Genoa, surrendered by Massena to general Ott. The order to raise the siege, which the court of Vienna had issued, arrived three hours after the commencement of the negociation. It was concluded on the 4th of May. Massena would not suffer this agreement to be drawn up under the name of *capitulation*. Part of his small army returned to France through Nice; English vessels conveyed the rest to Antibes. They had stipulated the permission to enter the field again immediately upon their arrival.

How great was the surprise of Mons. De Melas! An army, fifty thousand strong, composed of intrepid veterans, and youthful warriors glowing with enthusiastic ardor for glory, commanded by chiefs still in the prime of life, but who, during eight years of uninterrupted warfare had acquired the maturity and experience of the most advanced age; an army whose existence he had deemed chimerical, having now triumphed, at first over nature, and then, in a hundred battles, over a gallant foe, suddenly stares him in the face; astonishes him by its presence in the very centre of his conquests; cuts off all his communications; captures all his artillery, all his stores; is, under his eyes, abundantly subsisted at the expence of his sovereign; presses him on all sides; closely invests him and his numerous army amid the maritime Alps; and, for a moment, reduced him nearly to the same situation under which Messena laboured a month before. What instability in human affairs! This remark is frequently repeated, because instances of mutability frequently occur. But, on the present occasion, what imprudence! what glaring deficiency of foresight! how blind that self-conceit which refused to see the merits of its opponents! how impolitic that jealousy which supposed them utterly destitute of talents! Yet, could the grey-headed chiefs of the Austrian army so soon forget the prowess, the skill, of those heroes who had successively opposed and wearied each of them? Had not these heroes forcibly evinced that their existence and activity were far from being ideal? France had displayed all her energies, directed the whole weight of her power against Austria; dazzled by a few fugitive successes that blazed and died away like so many meteors, the latter dissembled, for a moment, to herself the resources of France, and the abilities of her new rulers; hence those rash doubts which produced the most injurious prejudices, the most fatal mistakes: in this unguarded hour of contemptuous supineness, Austria was irrecoverably crushed by a single blow.

Suchet, whose intrepidity had been chained for a while by so many hostile legions, was, at length, advancing towards Nice, and into Piedmont: The troops left by general Melas in the maritime Alps dispersed at his approach, or fell by his victorious sword.

The God of battles reserved to Berthier the satisfaction of obtaining in person a signal and complete victory. The remembrance of this memorable action will not be obliterated by the glorious engagement which, four days after, decided the fate of Italy, and promised peace to France. At the head of 20,000 men, general Ott had proceeded along the Po, with a view to protect the banks of that river, which had been for two weeks past the theatre of so many conspicuous atchievements. Berthier engages him near Montebello: The Austrians fought with deperate valour; the French, with inferior numbers, displayed a courage, made exertions, almost exceeding belief. Casteggio, a neighbouring village, is taken and retaken at different times. General Victor sees all his attacks crowned with success. General Watrin calls forth all the energies, unfolds all the talents, of which he is possessed. Berthier charges the enemy with his wonted intrepidity; the whole army catches his enthusiastic ardour, and the day is won. Three thousand Austrians are either killed or wounded, and six thousand made prisoners. One general is slain; others receive dangerous wounds. Such was the ultimate and most illustrious prelude to the battle of Marengo.

All the energies imparted to human beings in a most eminent degree, are, in this heroic engagement, conspicuously exerted, and wonderfully displayed. The prize contended for is no less than an empire; its possession hangs on the fate of the day, and it is disputed by two gallant chiefs, each of whom rises superior to man. A hoary warrior boldly conceives the design of forcing his way through an army of Frenchmen: On that single occasion, he hopes to atone for every former error. On the other hand, a young hero, exulting beneath a load of glory hitherto undiminished, is nobly and resolutely bent on transmitting it entire to future ages. To the haughty ruler of Austria, Melas has solemnly pledged his word to protect and save the fairest portion of his domain, his Italian states. Upon his blazing sword, Bonaparte has sworn that victory should not prove treacherous to his army in the very centre of the most brilliant conquests of France. The oath was decisive. On the 14th day of June, the two armies, eager for battle, stand forth in formidable array: a narrow space now separates them, and adds new terrors to their menaciag attitude. The tremendous cry which announces and precedes the havock of war has already been heard. Elate in the superiority of their numbers, the Austrians pass the Bormida, on three different bridges, advanse with majestic intrepidity, and commence the battle of Marengo. The front of that terrific army resembled the crater of avolcano; it sent forth an incessant and irresistible fire. A hundred pieces of heavy ordnance thundering upon the centre, the right, and the left of the French army, mowed down heroes in every rank. Four times, with incredible valor, the French infantry charges the hostile columns; four times it is repulsed. On either side, the cavalry, in twelve murderous attacks, meets with various and doubtful success. Sixty pieces of cannon are taken and retaken on different points, and at different intervals. At length, all the French battalions are thrown into disorder, and broken; at this critical juncture, their native courage with difficulty supports them. Overwhelmed by superior numbers, a retreat becomes unavoidable. Then, indeed, carnage displays all its horrors. The plain is strewed with dead and dying, and with innumerable fragments of shattered arms. Lacerated, agonizing warriors bleed along every road, amid lamentable ruins, and melancholy monuments of devastation. Invigorated by the smiles of victory, Melas resumes his pristine ardor; exultation beams in his eyes; he triumphs over the courage of the French. Bonaparte and Berthier, to whom the genius of France had revealed the secret of her destinies, calm amid the greatest dangers, and braving them all alike, flew to the centre of their yielding battalions, rallied their broken and dispersed ranks, strengthened their columns in more favorable situations. The consular guards advance in their turn, and, like a wall of granite, cover the right wing. Three successive attacks make no impression on this inexpugnable bulwark. This legion of heroes arrests Melas in his career of success. Already their invincible resistance had given the army time to rally in the rear of the corps of reserve. Desaix, the commander of that body, Desaix, the pupil of glory, and the favorite of Mars, impatiently waited for the signal to commence an engagement which was ultimately to decide the fate of the day.

The front of the army opens on a sudden, and the French artillery immediately silences the murderous thunder of the enemy. Meles makes new efforts to ensure his triumph. The presence of the First Consul, of General Berthier, and the intrepidity of Dessaix, operate a rapid and wonderful change. Every individual acts as if his were the task to strike the decisive blow; all perform prodegies. Each battallion is equal to any army, each soldier to a battallion. Every Austian is a Melas every Frenchman a Bonaparte. Dessaix receives a mortal wound; he dies, lamenting, to have done too little to deserve immortality. Alas! he did not know that his death ensured to him that immortallity after which he sighed! Posterity has seized on his fame. Victory was the noble inheritance which the expiring hero bequeathed to his country. In vain do the Austrians strain every nerve to stem this new unexpected torrent.—— Young Kellerman, an the head of eight thousand horse, impetuously rushes into the thickest of their legions. Their ranks are immediately broken. Myriads fall, or surrender. Melas yields with honor; and, in some measure, glory attends his defeat. This maguanimous chief, grown old in the service of his Prince, has fought during a whole day against the choice of the youthful warriors of France, and for nine hours, he has been victorious. His name is inscribed in the annals of fame. This defeat, which completes the catalouge of his rapid disasters, wrests from him almost the whole of Lombardy. He proposes an armistice, which Bonaparte readily grants. The cession of Piedmont, and of the Genoese territory, purchases for the routed army a free & undisturbed passage into the country of Mantua and Tuscany. Such was the invaluable fruit of this unparralleled campaign of 20 days. When compared with it, the expedition of Suwarrow loses its boasted splendor. The latter endured nine months, yet no decisive success crowned its operations. The Russian force too, were far superior to those of the French, who entered the field under an absolute want of the necessary supplies. Bonaparte, encircled with beams of glory, triumphantly returns to Paris: he offers to exulting France his brilliant laurels, and invites the Emperor to exchange them for the olive of peace.

The following is a translation of the most interesting parts of an ordinance of the state of the Batavian republic, dated Jan. 10, establishing regulations to guard against the introduction of contagious diseases.

—

The council of state of the Batavian republic makes known,

That the legislative body of the Batavian republic, having approved this proposition made by the council of state, have decreed the following regulations in order to protect the country from the introduction of infectious diseases.

ART. I.

All vessels coming from a place attacked by a contagious disease, having on board papers which prove their destination to be for this country, shall not be admitted into any of the ports of the republic, but on the contrary shall be ordered to depart. At the same time all pilots are forbid under the pain of death, to bring in any vessel until they have duly interrogated the captains, & received a positive assurance that they have not sailed from any infected port, the said pilots are charged to inform vessels, that they will not be received in any of the seaports, and in case any vessels may be forced by bad weather, or other unavoidable circumstances, to enter into any of our harbours, they shall depart as soon as possible, and if not willing they must be compelled to depart; during the time they necessarily remain, no one shall come on shore or go on board, under pain of death; nor shall any merchandize be discharged under like punishment and the distruction of such effects.

ART. II.

Vessels sailing from infected places and bound to this country shall not, except in cases of bad weather or considerable damage, enter into any other harbor than that of *George*, which is open for such as are destined to the Meuse, the Texel, or le Vlie for such as are bound to Amsterdam, la Westfrise, le Quarter, du Nord, la Frise and Groningu; and Flisengue for those going to Zeland, on pain of confiscation of the vessel, or discretionary punishment of the captain or pilot, which punishment shall be according to the exigence of the case; pilots are to make this known to the above said vessels.

ART. III.

Vessels having entered any of the above mentioned harbors, must remain there until they have performed quarentine; they shall not leave their stations under pain of confiscation of the vessel, and the death of the captain, pilots, and others of the crew who shall contravene the present article; and during this interval no persons or effects shall be brought from, or carried on board, under pain of the same punishment.

ART. IV.

On the arrival of vessels at the place of quarantine, the captain or pilots shall send to the proper officer of the place a statement of their cargo, with all inform shall appertaining thereto; a printed tableation be delivered to the captain making proper enquiries relative to the state of the vessel, of the crew and passengers, to which a written answer, signed by the captain, pilot and surgeon, (if any be on board) under oath, and pain of death in case of deception or concealment, shall be returned, which answer shall be transmitted without delay to the council of marine, together with all papers mentioned in the following article, but which must be steeped in vinegar and smoked before they are transmitted.

ART. V.

In order to prevent more effectually the communication of disease no respect shall be paid to any letters of health or passports of vessels coming from a country or kingdom where a contagious disease prevails, not even if the ports from which they sailed were then exempt; or at least the inspect shall not be such as to permit such vessels immediately to ascend the river, but they shall remain at some station assigned them, until it shall be examined whether they have not had communication with contaminated places by entering into any port, and there taking in persons or merchandizes; further they shall not be permitted to proceed to the places of their destination but on the written consent of the council of marine, and after it has been proved that there is no reason to apprehend contagion.

ART. VI.

Vessels coming from infected places shall be obliged to perform a quarantine of forty days; this time however may be abridged or lengthened, or even entirely renewed by the council of marine: And in all cases the raising of the quarantine must be granted by a written permission from the council, without which no vessel can leave the place appointed for the quarantine, on pain of the confiscation of the vessel and death of the captain or pilot.

ART. IX.

During the quarantine no goods shall be discharged from a vessel without the written consent of the council, and any thing which shall have been discharged without this consent shall be confiscated or destroyed, and all those concerned in it punished with death. Excepting however letters, documents and other papers on board the vessel, which may immediately be sent on shore, having been previously fumigated & steeped in vinegar.

ART. XVIII.

And in order that every one may know what are the effects considered as prohibited, or as capable of conveying or propogating contagion, the following list is given:

1. All cottons, cloths, woollens and other manufactures of the same kind.
2. All sorts of wool, raw or manufactured, flax and hemp, camel, rabit, and other skins.
3. All silks, raw or manufactured.
4. All peltries, dressed or undressed.
5. All sorts of sails and cordage not tarred.
6. All kinds of skins with, or without hair, hides, hair, brushes, mats and candles.
7. Cochineal—All animals with long hair or wool—all birds—all sorts of feathers, quills, paper and books.
8. All coins which come from a place infected or suspected.

ART. XIX.

On the contrary the following articles are to be considered as allowed, and as not capable of communicating contagion.

1. Provisions and liquors, including particularly salted and smoked meats, fish preserved in the same way, fruits, fresh or dry, such as raisins, figs, chesnuts, grapes; likewise all kinds of peas and beans, cocoa nuts, chocolate, citrons, oranges, cheese, coffee, tea, rice, barley, and all kinds of grain, wine, brandy, rum, arak, all distilled liquors, honey, sugar coarse or fine.
2. Drugs of all kinds, spices, and whatever is comprised under groceries, as almonds, cinnamon, cummin, mace, saffron, pepper, prunes.
3. All kinds of bark, roots, and other productions used in medicine.
4. All kinds of oils, even that of the whale, which are bottled, or in jars, or casks.
5. All dyes and gums.
6. All kinds of salts.
7. All kinds of ashes—Potash, &c.
8. All kinds of wood, as Brasil wood, box, logwood, &c.
9. Whale bone, whale and elephant teeth.
10. All horn lanthorns.
11. All metals, minerals, &c. except pieces of coin which come from a place infected or suspected.
12. All diamonds and stones, such as marble, tomb stones and others, also china, glass and earthen ware.
13. All kinds of flour, starch rosin, tar, sealing wax, sulphur and soap.
14. All kinds of lard, tallow, &c.

In addition to the foregoing regulations, there are several of a subordinate nature, which we have omitted on account of their length. These principally relate to the unauthorised intercourse between the crews and persons on shore, to the disposition of infected goods, and to the diseased, for whom hospitals and medical assistance are provided. The general penalty for a violation of any regulation is death and confiscation of the goods or vessel.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

AT QUARANTIN

Brig Industry, Vaughan, in 26 d
Montego Bay, Jamaica. Left ship N
Douglass, of and for New York, to
days; ship Nancy, Studley, of and
mouth in 20; and an English schoone
York; brig ——, Forrester, of do. to
June; and brig Minerva, Newell, of
At Lucea, ship Holland, Gore, sprun
after being on the reef at Falmouth,
to repair; ship Thomas Gordon, of
New-York, to sail June 13th. At
schooner Commerce, just arrived fro
Carolina. At Anatto Bay, brig Lan
coming down to clear for New-York
days. May 13, was brought to by a
lucca privateer of 3 guns and 55 me
English colors, saw a frigate in chace
May 15, saw an American schooner st
the westward, 2 topsails and yellow
29, lat. 23, 9, long. 85, 20, spoke
Alert, of and for Camden, N. C. fro
ta Bay, out 20 days; two schooners
both from Jamaica, one for New-York,
for Charleston. At 3. P. M. was b
by an armed brig of 6 guns from
bound to the westward. May 20, wa
ge by the British frigate Mercury, 5
Jamaica, with dispatches for Europe.
was boarded by the frigate La Gloi
guns from Guadaloupe on a secret E
with a number of troops on board and
ral. May 28, spoke ship Maria, of P
Rhode-Island.

June 11.

Captain Fowler, of the brig Ja
St. Croix, is the bearer of very i
intelligence. He informs us that
had been received there from
brought by Mr. Cooper, a respec
sident at St. Croix that seventee
French line of battle ships, ten
and other vessels, with twenty
troops on board, had arrived at M
from Cadiz; and that two or th
afterwards (about the 25th of M
report was confirmed by captain
of the brig James of Newhaven,
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whole of his fleet was on his wa
West-Indies.

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The ship Eagle, Thompson, a
this port yesterday in 32 days fr
donderry. He left there on the
May, and brings nothing new.

BALTIMORE, June 12

Arrived, schooner Minerva, S
days from New-Orleans. Sailed
pany with ship Fame, Davis, f
more. Left ship Aurora, Combs,
land, for Bordeaux in 10 days;
Leticia, for Philadelphia, and a n
others, names not recollected. P
the Mississippi 12 or 13 sail of
bound up, did not speak them.
Matanzies was boarded by the Brit
of war Cameron and dismissed
molestation.

Also, brig Alert, Forte, 28 d
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up.

Also, ship Fame, Davis, 18 d
New-Orleans, and 16 from the B

Umbrella Manufactor

Umbrellas made, covered
pair sold, at the house of the subscriber,
Fifth Street, in the best manner and o
reasonable terms.

June 3. Samuel

of vessels coming from a country or kingdom where a contagious disease prevails, not even if the ports from which they sailed were then exempt; or at least the respect shall not be such as to permit such vessels immediately to ascend the rivers, but they shall remain at some station assigned them, until it shall be examined whether they have not had communication with contaminated places by entering into any port, and there taking in persons or merchandizes; further they shall not be permitted to proceed to the places of their destination but on the written consent of the council of marine, and after it has been proved that there is no reason to apprehend contagion.

ART. VI.

Vessels coming from infected places shall be obliged to perform a quarantine of forty days; this time however may be abridged or lengthened, or even entirely renewed by the council of marine: And in all cases the raising of the quarantine must be granted by a written permission from the council, without which no vessel can leave the place appointed for the quarantine, on the pain of the confiscation of the vessel and death of the captain or pilot.

ART. IX.

During the quarantine no goods shall be discharged from a vessel without the written consent of the council, and any thing which shall have been discharged without this consent shall be confiscated or destroyed, and all those concerned in it punished with death. Excepting however letters, documents and other papers on board the vessel, which may immediately be sent on shore, having been previously fumigated & steeped in vinegar.

ART. XVIII.

And in order that every one may know what are the effects considered as prohibited, or as capable of conveying or propogating contagion, the following list is given:

1. All cottons, cloths, woollens and other manufactures of the same kind.
2. All sorts of wool, raw or manufactured, flax and hemp, camel, rabit, and other skins.
3. All silks, raw or manufactured.
4. All peltries, dressed or undressed.
5. All sorts of sails and cordage not tarred.
6. All kinds of skins with, or without hair, hides, hair, brushes, mats and candles.
7. Cochineal—All animals with long hair or wool—all birds—all sorts of feathers, quills, paper and books.
8. All coins which come from a place infected or suspected.

ART. XIX.

On the contrary the following articles are to be considered as allowed, and as not capable of communicating contagion.

1. Provisions and liquors, including particularly salted and smoked meats, fish preserved in the same way, fruits, fresh or dry, such as raisins, figs, chesnuts, grapes; likewise all kinds of peas and beans, cocoa nuts, chocolate, citrons, oranges, cheese, coffee, tea, rice, barley, and all kinds of grain, wine, brandy, rum, arak, all distilled liquors, honey, sugar coarse or fine.
2. Drugs of all kinds, spices, and whatever is comprised under groceries, as almonds, cinnamon, cummin, mace, saffron, pepper, prunes.
3. All kinds of bark, roots, and other productions used in medicine.
4. All kinds of oils, even that of the whale, which are bottled, or in jars, or casks.
5. All dyes and gums.
6. All kinds of salts.
7. All kinds of ashes—Potash, &c.
8. All kinds of wood, as Brasil wood, box, logwood, &c.
9. Whale bone, whale and elephant teeth.
10. All horn lanthorns.
11. All metals, minerals, &c. except pieces of coin which come from a place infected or suspected.
12. All diamonds and stones, such as marble, tomb stones and others, also china, glass and earthen ware.
13. All kinds of flour, starch rosin, tar, sealing wax, sulphur and soap.
14. All kinds of lard, tallow, &c.

In addition to the foregoing regulations, there are several of a subordinate nature, which we have omitted on account of their length. These principally relate to the unauthorised intercourse between the crews and persons on shore, to the disposition of infected goods, and to the diseased, for whom hospitals and medical assistance are provided. The general penalty for a violation of any regulation is death and confiscation of the goods or vessel.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

AT QUARANTINE,

Brig Industry, Vaughan, in 26 days from Montego Bay, Jamaica. Left ship New York, Douglass, of and for New York, to sail in 12 days; ship Nancy, Studley, of and for Ports. mouth in 20; and an English schooner for New York; brig ——, Forrester, of do. to sail 10th June; and brig Minerva, Newell, of Savannah. At Lucea, ship Holland, Gore, sprung a leak after being on the reef at Falmouth, put back to repair; ship Thomas Gordon, of and for New-York, to sail June 13th, At St. Anns, schooner Commerce, just arrived from North-Carolina. At Anatto Bay, brig Luna, Troop, coming down to clear for New-York in 3 or 4 days. May 13, was brought to by a French felucca privateer of 3 guns and 55 men, shewed English colors, saw a frigate in chace of her.—May 15, saw an American schooner standing to the westward, 2 topsails and yellow sides. May 19, lat. 23, 9. long. 85, 20, spoke the brig Alert, of and for Camden, N. C. from Annet. ta Bay, out 10 days; two schooners in sight, both from Jamaica, one for New-York, the other for Charleston. At 3. P. M. was brought to by an armed brig of 6 guns from Rochefort, bound to the westward. May 20, was brought to by the British frigate Mercury, 5 days from Jamaica, with dispatches for Europe. May 24, was boarded by the frigate La Gloire, of 42 guns from Guadaloupe on a secret Expedition, with a number of troops on board and one general. May 28, spoke ship Maria, of Providence, Rhode-Island.

June 11.

Captain Fowler, of the brig Jane, from St. Croix, is the bearer of very important intelligence. He informs us that accounts had been received there from Grenada, brought by Mr. Cooper, a respectable resident at St. Croix that seventeen sail of French line of battle ships, ten frigates, and other vessels, with twenty thousand troops on board, had arrived at Martinique from Cadiz; and that two or three days afterwards (about the 25th of May) this report was confirmed by captain Fairchild, of the brig James of Newhaven, who arrived at St. Croix in 48 hours from Dominica, with this addition, that the day before his departure he saw four sail of the line and two transports pass Dominica steering to the northward. This intelligence captain Fowler informs us, obtained general belief at St. Croix.

Captain Graham, in 14 days from Torbola, informs us that while he was getting under way the British sloop of war Heureux, captain Younghusband, came off the harbor, hoisted signals, and fired several guns. He then hoisted his boat with the intention of going on shore, but was met by another from the garrison, to whom he delivered some dispatches, and then returned to his ship, which made sail immediately. On this, all the British Merchant vessels made instant preparations for their departure, and three or four of them had got out of the harbor while captain G. was in sight. An express had arrived at Torbola three days before captain G. sailed, with intelligence that a French and Spanish fleet, consisting of 16 or 17 sail of the line, had arrived to windward of that land; that a frigate in 19 days from England had brought important dispatches to Barbadoes; and that lord Nelson with the whole of his fleet was on his way to the West-Indies.

The ship Eagle, Thompson, arrived at this port yesterday in 32 days from Londonderry. He left there on the 9th of May, and brings nothing new.

BALTIMORE, June 12.

Arrived, schooner Minerva, Silver, 18 days from New-Orleans. Sailed in company with ship Fame, Davis, for Baltimore. Left ship Aurora, Combs, of Portland, for Bordeaux in 10 days; schooner Leticia, for Philadelphia, and a number of others, names not recollected. Passed in the Missisippi 12 or 13 sail of vessels, bound up, did not speak them. Off the Matanzies was boarded by the British sloop of war Cameron and dismissed without molestation.

Also, brig Alert, Forte, 28 days from St. Jago. Brings nothing later than before received. Off Charleston was boarded by a French privateer and immediately dismissed. Saw a ship astern, standing up.

Also, ship Fame, Davis, 18 days from New-Orleans, and 16 from the Belise.

Umbrella Manufactory.

Umbrellas made, covered and repaired, at the house of the subscriber, in St. Asaph street, in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

June 3. Samuel Kirk.

1aw

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

ALGIERS, March 19.

A ship arrived here from Stockholm, has brought the tribute annually paid to the dey by Sweden. The dey has required of the American agent a ship of the line; and the latter has in vain represented that America has frigates, but no ships of the line. The dey still persists in this demand.

From the Virginia Gazette.

It appears by the Boston papers that the democrats of that state, after all their great exertions have been unable to succeed in obtaining a democratic majority, of the house of representatives. The federal majority in the choice of a speaker was twenty one; Timothy Bigelow esq. was elected —Harrison Gray Otis esq. was elected president of the senate.

Political discussions and exertions in that state are conducted with more vehemence now than in any other of the states. Let federal republicans hold fast a little longer, and they will have Virginia to back them. Whatever may be the name the principles of federal republicanism must triumph eventually, or the constitution must fall: the next session of congress will decide the question.

When the present administration came into office, one of the first measures of congress was the appointment of a committee to examine whether or not there had been any waste of public money or knavery in its expenditure.

Since affairs have been managed by men of their own sect, however, all the former mistrust and jealousy, and attention least the people's money should be wantonly wasted, or foolishly stray into private purses, seems entirely to have forsaken the house of representatives. The Duaneites, having nearly or quite become a minority in the house, it is by some hoped, if not expected, that a committee will be appointed the next session, to examine into certain expenditures. Great disturbance was made by the former notorious "committee of investigation" about Mr. M'Henry's payment of two hundred dollars rent: but what would have been thought, if after an examination of *the sums of money* paid Dunn and an examination of *his charges*, it should be found that the United States have been swindled out of full many a thousand dollars?

"Can you," says Mr. Randolph, with tears running like water spouts from either eye, "can you bear to see the dear, dear people, whom we all love so *mightily*, robbed of the hard earnings of their labor." Such might have been his language; and now, not less tearful, nor in less melancholy "syllables of dolor," can he exclaim—"Can you refuse Mister Duane, who has sacrificed so much for the dear people, can you, I say, refuse him his profitable jobs? Let the "unblushing advocates of unblushing corruption," refuse to patriotism the reward of its labor, but let not this house shew by its conduct in this case the correctness of the complaint of the "ingratitude of republics." Talk not of erecting a mausoleum to the memory of the great founder of "that monster Federalism: but give to living patriots their just reward." Oh how strong, how sincere, how continued is the love which some men bear towards their country: their creed is "let each man shift for all the rest, and no man regard himself." This love of the people is so satisfying to some of our democrats, that if shut up and deprived of food or drink along with some of the federalists, one of these *amor patriæ* bawlers would outlive them a week, feeding on this all nourishing love of the people.

We sincerely, hope that the time will come when the sums of money this Duane has received, and his accounts, will be laid before the people: we wish it, not from any impossible expectation of lowering his character, but from a wish to detect persons concerned; for the hands that have handled this tool must be *at least* as guilty as the tool itself.

Who was it that told the story, the other day, of one of our enlightened democratic members of Congress of this state, who concluded a long electioneering address to his dear constituents. by telling them—"No, fellow citizens, federalism shall never rise again; but democracy shall prevail, till the universe shall be *buried* in the *womb* of *eternal ruin*;" till

The *cloudy* towers, the *odious* palaces,
The *sordid* temples, the *grey* globe itself,
Yea all we *disinherit* shall *resolve*;
And, like the *graceless* fabric of *division*,
Leave not a *crack* behind."

There was no withstanding such oratory. "There's learning for you," says one: "I'll bet you a Negro to two hogsheads of tobacco," says another, "that there is not a federalist in Congress, except Bayard, that can *talk latin* so well off hand as he does." 'Done,' says a third 'I'll double the bet, for there is not ten words of latin in't; it's *poetry without jingle*; and I'll go down to lawyer ——, and have him decide." How the bet was decided we will inform the reader as soon as we learn.

From the Connecticut Courant.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PRINTS.

MR. ELLIOT's late disclosure of the treasonable plans of certain leaders of the democratic party, merits the most serious and lively attention of every well wisher to the interest of this country. He has pointedly declared and published it under his signature, that "*the destruction of the constitution of the United States has been determined in a private caucus of the* JUNTO, alluded to in his foregoing addresses to his constituents. Mr. Elliot would not dare to have hazarded this public declaration, unless he knew it to be a certain and undeniable fact. He must well know that he has put it in the power of his enemies to overwhelm him with shame and confusion if he has misrepresented them. Indeed no plausible reason can be assigned why he should be moved to publish a false accusation against men of his own political party; and if he has justly accused them, it cannot be denied that the whole nation is in danger from the plots of those conspirators.

The men who lately in a private caucus at the City of Washington, determined the destruction of the constitution of the United States, were members of Congress; they were the official guardians of that constitution and were under the obligation of a solemn oath to support it. What perfidy, what perjury, what treason! and what can be the object of those Catalines? Do they aim at the establishment of a limited monarchy, or rather do they not wish to throw the whole nation into anarchy, as the sure and short way to despotism?

Would a small "junto" be daring enough to enter into this conspiracy, unless they were confident of support from various parts of the union? Who knows the depth and extent of this plot?—Who knows but the projected revolutions in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, are branches of it?

Has the success of Bonaparte encouraged and whetted on his friends and admirers in this country, to act the same game? Are these pretended lovers of the people, even now forging chains for them? Are these professed haters of royalty aiming to build up the throne of an emperor, who shall shed the rays of his favor upon them and make them nobles and princes in the land?

I wish not to excite groundless alarms; but if Mr. Elliot has given correct information to the public, there is great cause to tremble for the ark of our political safety. The moment seems at hand when a desperate blow is to be struck at the nation's liberties; and this blow will come from a quarter whence it will be least expected by the great body of the people from the hands of men who had been perpetually prating about liberty, equality and the rights of man. These are sober truths and it is time for all honest men to unite, heart and hand, and to keep a sharp look out.

N.

ANCIENT AGRICULTURE.

The first settlers of Greece, from whereseever they came, were such an uncivilized race, that they used to live on roots, herbs, and acorns, after the manner of beasts. Palagus had taught them the culture of the oak, and the use of acorns as food; for which service divine honors were paid him by the people.

The Athenians, who were the first people in Europe that acquired any tincture of politeness, taught the use of corn to the rest of the Greeks. This art, we are told, was taught them by Triptolemus. The Greeks soon perceived that bread was more wholesome, and its taste more delicate, than that of acorns and the wild roots of the fields; accordingly they thanked the Gods for such an unexpected and beneficial present; and honored their benefactor.

As the arts of cultivation increased, and the blessings they afforded became generally experienced the people soon preferred them to whatever the ravages of conquest, and the cruel depredations of savage life, could procure. And accordingly we find, that the Athenian kings, thinking it more glorious to govern a small state wisely, than to aggrandize themselves and enlarge the extent of their dominions by foreign conquests, withdrew their subjects from war, and mostly employed them in cultivating the earth. Thus, by continued application, they brought agriculture to a considerable degree of perfection, and soon reduced it to an art.

Hesiod was the first we know of among the Greeks, who wrote on this interesting subject. According to the custom of the Oriental authors, he wrote in poetry, and embellished his poem with luxuriant description and sublime imagery. He calls his poems *Works and Days*, because agriculture requires exact observations of times and seasons.

The ancient Romans, copying from the Greeks esteemed agriculture so honourable an employment that the most illustrious senators of the empire, in the intervals of public concerns, applied themselves to this profession; and such was the simplicity of those ages, that they assumed no appearance of magnificence and splendour, or of majesty but when they appeared in public. At their return from the toils of war, the taking of cities, and the subduing of hostile nations, their greatest generals, like the American Cincinnatus, were impatient till they were again employed in the arts of cultivation.

Regulus, when in Africa, requested of the senate to be recalled, lest his farm might suffer, for want of proper cultivation, in his absence; and the senate wrote him for answer, that it should be taken care of at the public expence, while he continued to lead their armies.

Cato the censor, after having governed extensive provinces, and subdued many warlike nations, did not think it below his dignity to write a treatise on agriculture. This work was the first Latin treatise written on this important subject; and it has been handed down to us in all its purity, in the manner that Cato wrote it.

Virgil the prince of the Latin poets, about thirty years before the commencement of the Christian æra, adorned this subject with the language of the muses. He finely illustrates the precepts and rule of husbandry in his Georgics, which, for American youth, are better worth reading than his matchless fable of the Gods and Goddesses.

After the death of Constantine, however, the encreasing attention of the Roman people to commerce, and the ignorance and gross superstition of the ages which succeeded, seem to have rendered agriculture an almost neglected science. The irruptions of the northern nations soon abolished any improved system. These innumerable and enterprising barbarians, who over ran all Europe, were originally shepherds or hunters, like the present Tartars and Savages of our own country. They contented themselves with possessing those vast deserts made by their own ravages, without labour, or trouble, cultivating only a very small spot near their habitations; and in this trifling husbandry only the meanest slaves were employed; so that the art itself, which was formerly thought worthy of the study of kings, was now looked upon as mean and ignoble; a prejudice which is scarcely effaced at present, or at least but very lately. Even in the United States, a large portion of the people yet look upon the occupation of the field as degrading to any but slaves.

[*Connecticut Courant.*]

RACING.

ON FRIDAY, the 28th instant, will be run, over the course adjoining Alexandria; two match races—One for *One Hundred Dollars*—the other for *Seventy-five Dollars*:—And on SATURDAY the 29th, a sweepstakes, consisting of an *Elegant Saddle, Bridle, Martingale* and *Collar*, worth *Fifty Dollars*; free for any saddle horse, mare or gelding, that has never won a purse—one mile and repeat. Horses may be entered any time between this and the days of running, or at the poles.

John Hodgkin,
Keeper of the Course.

June 14. e06t

☞ NOTE LOST.

Lost, yesterday, a Note drawn by the subscribers for Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and endorsed by *Korn and Wisemiller*, dated the 13th instant, payable in 60 days at the Bank of Potomac. The finder, by leaving it with the subscribers, shall be rewarded for their trouble: And the public are cautioned against receiving said Note should an attempt be made to pass it.

Lawrason & Fowle.

June 14. d

WANTED,

In a Wholesale Store, a Lad, about 14 years of age, that writes a good hand and can be well recommended. Apply to the printer.

June 14. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from JOHN C. VOWELL to the subscriber, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, on the *first day of July next*, at the Coffee-House in Alexandria, for ready money,

A Lot of Ground on Fairfax-street,

On which the new Meeting-house stands, fronting on Fairfax street 69 feet 1 inch, and extending back 123 feet 5 inches.

John Dunlap.

June 5. dtfJy

DEARBORN's
Truly just Patent Balance,
Of all sizes, from ounces to tons, (at half the price and with half the labor of scales and weights)
FOR SALE, BY

John G. Ladd.

May 28. osw

☞ A few Copies of the *American Gardener*, for sale by Robert Gray.

O. P. FINLEY,

Has received per the *United States*, just from *Liverpool*, an extensive assortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms:—

40 doz. Wheat Scythes,
25 do. Sickles,
20 do. Spades,
23 do. Shovels,
90 faggots Crowley's Steel,
A few tons of Patent Shot,
40 or 50 doz. broad and narrow Hoes,
A few casks 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 30d. wrought nails fine drawn.

May 23. d

DOUGLASS & MANDEVILLE.

King-street,

Have just received and offer for Sale,

20 hhds. 1st. & 2d. quality brown SUGAR,
20 ditto Barbadoes Molasses,
10 ditto 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
10 hhds. Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
25 do. N. York Lump and Loaf Sugar,
5 pipes Holland Gin,
7000 lbs. Green Coffee,
6000 wt. excellent Cheese,
20 casks Raisins,
40 boxes do.
100 gallons Havanna Honey,
Fresh Teas,
Fine and coarse SALT, &c.
☞ Old Rum Bounce.

ALSO

700 bbls. SHAD & HERRINGS.

May 16. d

SPRING GOODS

Just received, per ship Carlisle, from LONDON, and for sale, by the subscribers:

Amongst which are—

Elegant and fashionable muslin shawls; plain and colored mull, piquet, calonade, loom japan, japan laced, fine lappet, plain and laced cambrick, jaconet and book muslins; cambrick dimities; leno; Italian sarsenets; plain India and narrow corded dimities; nankeens; jeans; crossovers; quiltings; right printed cambrics; calicoes; chintzes, &c. &c.

Many of these goods are in packages suitable for the West-India market—entitled to drawback.

R. Veitch & Co.

May 15. d

GUNPOWDER TEA.

A few boxes of the very best quality just received by

Mandeville & Jamesson.

May 15. d

Fresh Supply of *FRUIT.*

This day Received,

Per Schooner CITIZEN, *from* ST. KITTS,

ORANGES, of an excellent quality and remarkable large.
Lemons and Limes, in fine order.
Cocoa Nuts.
Tamarinds, &c.

John A. Burford.

May 10. d

REMOVAL.

JAMES RUSSEL,

Has removed his Store to Royal street, in part of the OLD EAGLE TAVERN HOUSE, *one door north of King street; where he has just opened a fresh supply of*

German & East-India Goods,

Prints, Dimities, Checks, Irish Linens, &c. &c. which he will sell by the piece, low, for cash, or on a short credit.

May 2. d

N. B. I will let, for four years, the BRICK HOUSE I have just left, on Fairfax-street.

J. R.

TO LET,

For one or more years,

The white Warehouse, on King-street, near Col. Ramsay's wharf. The situation for business equal to any in town. Apply to JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

March 29. d

EIGHT DOLLARS *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 16th April last,

A MULATTO BOY, named *LEW*, or LEWIS, 20 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, big jointed, large feet, fond of gaming, and a great talker: Had on, when he went away a mixt grey cloth coatee, white cassimere jacket, blue cloth overalls, oznaburg shirt, and a round hat. He was seen at the fish wharf, in Alexandria on Sunday the 21st April. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned against carrying him off at their peril. Whoever will apprehend said boy, and deliver him to me, or secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

William Taylor.

May 6. d

TO BE HIRED,

BY THE YEAR OR MONTH;

A smart, active Negro Boy,

About 14 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

June 8. 00

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, accustomed to house-work. Apply to

Dr. DOUGLAS.

June 10. eo2w

EDUCATION.

PARENTS, who are anxious to have that particular attention paid to the Education and Morals of their Children, which is not generally to be had at Public Seminaries, are respectfully informed that an opportunity now offers, of having them instructed in the Greek, Latin, and English Languages, grammatically, History, Geography, Writing and Arithmetic; by the Rev. *Henry Moscrop*; who intends, on Monday next, to open a School, at his House, in St. Asaph street, lately occupied by Mrs. Dulany. It is his wish, not to take more than 30 Boys, and hopes, from his assiduity and strict attention, to their Education and Morals, to give general satisfaction.

The Price of Tuition, will be made known, on Application to the Subscriber, who would accommodate four Boys with Board.

Rev. H. Moscrop.

May 29. d4t. 2aw

CHEESE.

EXCELLENT first quality Double Gloucester Cheese, just received per ship United States and for sale by

ABEL WILLIS.

June 1. eo6

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory,

Opposite the Market,

Adjoining *James S. Scott's*, Royal street,—

ALEXANDRIA—

By WILLIAM LOVELL,

Who begs leave to inform the Ladies, Gentlemen, and the Public in general, in this town, that on Wednesday, the first of May, he will commence baking; where they may be supplied with *BREAD* of the first quality and sound baked—on such terms never before offered in this place—as follows:

THE eighteen penny loaf for 40 cents, nine penny loaf for 10 cents, four pence half-penny loaf for 5 cents; and, for the convenience of those whose family or circumstances will not admit of LARGE BREAD, he will make the three penny loaf two ounces heavier than the weight fixed by the *Clerk of the Market*, as directed by the *Corporation*; so that the labouring man will be served on as good terms as the merchant. The BEST SUPERFINE FLOUR for house keeping at *seven cents* per pound, or fifteen pounds for a dollar. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be regularly supplied at their own houses, will be obliging enough to send a line as above, which will be attended to, *Great allowance* to sellers of *Bread*. To prevent any misunderstanding the above terms are CASH, unless where stated *credits* are agreed on, and those are expected to be regularly paid—the profits being small.

N. B. To Taverns, Boarding-houses, and large families, there will be an additional saving of *ten per cent.* in buying LARGE LOAVES in preference to SMALL.

April 30. d

This day is Published,

And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S *Bookstore, and* THIS OFFICE,

(PRICE TWENTY FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT

OF AN

APOLOGY,

For Renouncing the Jurisdiction

OF THE

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

BEING

A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,

AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE

CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marshall, John Dunlavy, Richard M'Nemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompson.

May 2.

Just Published,

And for Sale by Cottom & Stewart,

A Key to Mystery of Iniquity,

OR AN

Address to Men of Candor and lovers of Truth.

BY JOHN WEST,

Of Fairfax County.

This work contains a compendium ecclesiastical history, accompanied with the author's reflections; proving *modern episcopacy* to be spurious, and human legislation in the Church to be usurpation, &c. &c.

May 2. d

The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer hereof.

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and ues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills,

or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem in which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizzinels, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarehœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle.—Price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials: a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials; Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 22w.

BENJAMIN COCKE

Has received, and is now opening, a handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS, among which are,

Plain and Lace Cambrick Muslins, Leneau and Colonade do. India mull mull and book do. lace and embroidered muslin shawls, Chambray muslin, Italian and India silks, chintz, calicoes, cambrick and common dimittes, lace edging, wreaths, artificial flowers, white plumes, straw bonnets, silk and cotton hosiery, cotton cassimere, marseilles, janes, superfine cloths, patent woollen cord, Irish linen and sheeting, tick, lenburg, dowlas, platillas, hessians, gurrahs, bustas, mamoodies, &c.

1 case gentlemens' London fashionable HATS.

May 31. d2w

Jonathan & Mahlon Scholfield,

Have just received, via Philadelphia,

A large and general Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season—consisting of

Irish linens, Irish and Russia diapers, dowlas, ticklenburgs, oznaburgs, brown Hollands, white platillas, Silesias, sheeting, checks, assorted; Harlem stripes, cambrick and jaconet muslins, book muslins, colored cambricks, laced camboricks, assorted; laced cambrick shawls, Beerboon gurrahs, mamodies, fine coffacs, fine baftas, and sannahs; muslins India chintz, India checks, Romal handkerchiefs, long and short yellow nankeens, blue and black ditto, Cotton cassimeres, assorted; dimities, assorted; Marseilles, assorted; India and Italian silks, assorted; farcenets and peelongs, assorted; silk, cotton, and thread hosiery, Leghorn bonnets, silk and kid gloves, with leather ditto, pins, tapes, threads, sewing silks, assorted; fans and buttons; and

A variety of other Articles,

In addition to their former stock, make a very complete assortment:

All of which they will sell low for cash, or good notes payable in Alexandria, at 60 days.

May 29.

15000 wt. GREEN COFFE,

Of a very superior quality;

FOR SALE, by

William Bartleman.

May 10. d

10 pipes well flavor'd Holland Gin,

60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,
2 bales German Ticklenburgh
1 case Britannias,
1 do. Platillas Royal,

Just Imported from Rotterdam,

In the brig Nancy, Spalding,

AND FOR SALE BY

J. & T. Vowell,

WHO HAVE IN STORE,

A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use,
Three hhds. old Grenada Rum,
Three casks Clover Seed,
Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

☞ *Cash given for Otter and Mink Skins.*

April 25. d

TO LET,

(ON WASHINGTON-STREET)

The House at present occupied by *Joseph Mandeville*. Possession may be had early in June next. Apply to

Mandeville & Jamesson.

May 20. d

FOR SALE,

Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on Ground-Rent for ever,

Four valuable Lots, on the south side of King-street, between Fayette and Henry streets; each lot fronting 20 feet on King-street, and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley. The situation of this property is such (being in one of the most thriving parts of the town) as to make the possession of it very desirable to any person having money to purchase, more especially to dealers in country produce.

Also, for Sale,

A House and Lot, on the south side of King street, near Washington street, and opposite the store of Mr. James Bacon. This situation is equal to any in town for business.

Likewise to Let, for the term of ten years,

An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt streets, most eligibly situated for a Garden or Clover Lot, for which purpose *only* it would be rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps upon it for several years the ground cannot but be as rich as could be wished. For terms apply to Mr. *James Bacon*, on King, near Washington street, or to the subscriber, at Notley Hall, opposite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Washington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,

A very likely active BOY,

About 15 years old, who has from a child been accustomed to wait in the house, provided immediate application is made as above.

May 3. eo

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.

Alexandria

Vol. V.]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes and bls.
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles } in boxes
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cotton
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimanecos, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Oznaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry articles.

Philip G. Marstel

Dec. 20.

SPRING GOODS

Charles Bennett

Has imported in the ship United States, Capt. Speake, the following GOODS; which he offers for sale, on moderate terms, by the piece or retail:

Superfine Cloths & Kerseymeres
Bet black satins and florentines.
Cotton kerseymeres and colored nankeens
Fashionable waistcoating.
Silk, cotton, and thread hose.
Laced and plain cambrick muslins.
Dimities and cambrick ditto.
Mens' black, white, and drab silk gloves
Elegant extra long pique, and plain gloves.
Weeding and hilling hiqss.
Best Virginia Sickels.
Wildman's and Biggin's cradling and scythes.
Shot-belts and powder-flasks.
Double and single barrelled guns, &c. &c.

May 24. ed1w.co rdo.2w

JAMES SANDERSON

Has received, in addition to his late general supplies, which he will sell, by the quantity very low, and on liberal credit;

10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.
4 puncheons second proof Antigua Rum
20 barrels New England do.
5 pipes particular Teneriffe Wine.
12 half pipes do. do. do.
25 cases claret, 2 and half dozen in each,
9 boxes best London Mustard, 15 do. each,
6 do. do. Double Gloucester Cheese
20 hogsheads Black Quart Bottles.

ALSO,

28 hogsheads Virginia TOBACCO now in store.

May 31

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS ON HAND,

Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous to the purchasers, for cash or notes,

The following Articles, viz.

Superfine and second cloths
Kerseymeres and swandowns
Beatkins and fearnoughts
Durants and callimancoes
Bombazets and wildbores
Common and boil'd camblets
Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery
English extra long silk gloves
Silk twist and thread
Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marseilles
Laces, edgings and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peelong and silk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambrick muslins
Ladies jaconet do.
Persians, buckram, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Two bales of Negro Caldies, and one of silk and cotton slings.

January 7.